ARSOLUTELY PURE

THE ARGUS.

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Trespay, DECEMBER 12, 1893.

A WASHINGTON correspondent gives publicity to some revelations concerning the past record and political career of Donnelly, of Woodstock, the aspirant for United States of ambitious men in the Third Illimarshal for the Northern district of Illinois, that have shattered his boom completely, and made his appointment entirely out of the question. Senator Palmer has evidently been greatly misled in this man, Donnelly, whose candidacy he has been game of politics in their district, refurthering.

It is said that the president will make public all information in his possession on the Hawniian episode, but that whether he will do so in the ferm of a special message or send the information direct to the senate in response to its request is uncer- the leopard, meeting the hunter, dashtain. The chances are that he will adopt the former method, and let the august senate howl its disapproval leopard. The man started to run, but if it chooses to do so. There was no if it chooses to do so. There was no call for the senate's request. The president has already stated in his annual message that he would soon send to congress a special message on Hawaiian affairs.

Cable and Burborow.

Hon. Ben T. Cable is reported to be after Congressman Durborow's the throat. The leopard caught him scalp. It has been known for a long near the elbow and bit through the foretime-in fact, ever since Durborow went to congress-that the entente cordiale between the two young Illi- the rocks and on its back. With his nois members was not of the most substantial character, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Post. It was even hinted that it had been smashed into ever- fire," said Apcher. lasting smithereens. Those who The boy obeyed, pulled both triggers were curious but diffident contented and killed the beast, fortunately withthemselves with observing. They saw that when the two passed by they did not speak. If anybody has ventured to question either of them he has not made public the confession he obtained. And so the mystery continues, so far as the exact cause of the estrangement is concerned. The original observers report that the getting away from each other, instead of getting together as becomes men of the same party, was due to Cable. They say that shortly after the fight Mr. Springer made for the speakership there came a stony look into Cable's eye when he saw Durborow, and that he passed him without recognition. Naturally Durborow under such eircumstances couldn't very well make any advances. The observers who regarded it all as due to some misunderstanding which time would settle sought to ferret out an explanation. But they failed, and content themselves with holding back till the two young members shall come together again. Then they intend to rush forward, throw their hats in the air and kill the fatted calf to cel-

Well, the observers are still holding back. The fatted calf has become a full grown cow, with a couple of fatted calves of her own. The observers have had an eye out for one of these calves, but they are now calculating on having to wait till the priginal calf becomes a grandmother. If they don't have an opportunity to kill her granddaughter or grandson. se the case may be. they will give it up. Reports which have been received here during the last few days seem to indicate rather squaly weather for the observers. According to these reports Cable is just now engaged in sharpening he back of his knife in order to lave a twoedged blade. When he gets wat he deems the proper edge upon It. he will smile one of his peculiar smile . shird-term boom. And when he ands it, he will knife it. In other words, report has it that Cable in-tends to prevent Durborow's getting ation. Cable is the ma-

tional democratic committeeman for Illinois, and naturally has considerable influence. He is supposed, too, to look out for the general interests of the party throughout the state.

It will doubtless surprise the democrats of the Third Illinois congressional district to learn that Cable is coming into that district to queer their representatives in congress. Cable doesn't intend to move into the district and run himself. His particular ambition is to succeed Cullom in the senate. And the indications are that he stands a very good chance of success. His method in doing up Durborow, or in trying to do him up. is to put enough congressional ambition into somebody else's head to induce that person to seek the nomination. When he has done that Cable will try to get him the plum. Cable will try to get him the plum. village called Petit Buy, the plane trees It is not considered very likely that that are planted along the boulevards Cable will have much difficulty in finding such a man. There are plenty nois district. There are plenty in every district, for that matter. Whether the democrats of the district as a body, however, will look with favor, or even with telerance, on an outsider trying to play the mains to be seen.

Fight With a Leopard.

A striking illustration of British courage and dogged persistence was given by an officer in India, named Apcher, in a fight with a leopard. He was going round a rock, following the beast, which he had wounded, when ed at him. Apcher jumped one side was almost upon him.

He struck the animal with the gun as it was in the act of striking him and so warded off the blow from his head. But the least's claws of one paw cut his right cheek, and the other paw knocked the gun out of the officer's hands.

With all his strength the man dashed his right hand into the beast's mouth and with the left grasped him around arm. Exerting all his strength, Apcher threw the leopard into a rift between knee on its chest, one hand in its mouth, the other grasping its throat, be held the struggling animal. His native boy "Put it in the leopard's mouth and

cer's left hand and arm were much in jured; every finger of the right hand was lacerated, the hand bitten through and the forearm torn in five places. -Youth's Companion.

How the Cortile Watter

The usual pictures of the gorilla do not represent him as I have seen him. He has not only a crouching habit, but he walks on all four of his legs and has the motion of most quadrupeds, using his right arm and left leg at the same time, and alternates with the left arm and right leg. It is not exactly a walk or a trot, but a kind of ambling gait, while the chimpanzeo uses his arms as crutches, but lifts one foot from the ground a little in advance of the other. They do not place the palm of the hand on the ground, but use the back of the fingers from the second joint and at times the one I have described above seemed to touch only the back of the nails, but this was when she was scarcely moving at all. I am now preparing to photograph some of them, and I think I can give a more reliable picture of this animal than I have ever seen heretofore. - McClure's Magazine.

Devetion to Principle

Old Mrs.Geowilikens reads in a New York paper a short account of a ballet, but as her eyesight is poor makes a

"Land sakes, Josiah, the good times have come, and women are votin in New York. This paper says the cast of the ballot was very fine, and a large number of girls took part and were good at the figures. The paper says some of 'em. it is sure, were grandmothers, though they was spry. That's devotion to principles, Josish, even grandmothers comin forward on the stage of duty and usin the ballot. I wish I was there."—

Mamma-Georgie, where is the 5 cents I gave you to put in the contribu-Georgie-I'manving it for Aunt Hetty when she comes.

·Why?" Georgie-'Cause I heard papa say, "Is that old heathen coming again?"—Washington Star.

How are you going to spell quail without a q. or question, or quiz, or quit, or quoth, or quote, etc. ?- Dayton

Kwail, kwestion, kwiz, kwit, kwothe, kwote.—Toledo Bee.

THE PARKS OF PARIS.

FOREST OF TREES AND FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

An Immesso Perspective Unequaled in Any Other City In the World-The fare In Paris-Wonderful Gardens.

There are not less than 126,000 trees in line within the walls of Paris, without including those which are found in private gardens, so vast and numerous in certain aristocratic quarters, nor those of the public gardens. And note this further fact that outside the public ways there exists in this city, in the form of parks, gardens and public squares, a to-tal service of about 3,000 acres.

Beside trees, there are plants and flowers throughout the town. When it is time for Paris to take off her winter toilet and make her appearance in spring attire, it takes nearly 500,000 flower plants, distributed by hundreds of gar-deners and their assistants. The total number of plants often employed for the toilet of this town at one time is about 2,000,000. The nurseries which produce them are situated in various parts of the city. In the Bois de Boulogne, near the race course of Longchamp, are the nursery grounds of trees with caducous leaves. At Auteuil, on the road to the village of Boulogne, in a sandy soil, excellent for their propagation, are placed a collection of resinous trees, plants with persistent leaves and heath mold plants. On the banks of the river Marne, at a are cultivated, and finally, out at Vincennes, near the barrier and just beyond the fortifications, a large assignment of land is reserved for ornamental plants. The central establishment is near La Muette, out at Passy. It is one of the most considerable horticultural laboratories in the world, and has 30 conserva-

In some of these Paris gardens there are so many diversities of plants that I dare not attempt to enumerate them. Without them, and the hundreds of thousands of others in Paris, many per-sons would bend over their daily labor and pass their lives without having had any other spectacle before their eyes than that of narrow streets or the sombre courtyard of tenement house, workshop and factory.

I wish my readers could see Paris between the Louvre palace and the western end of the Bois de Eoulogne, a distance of about five miles, and full of

They begin with two pretty little garden spots in a narrow open space between those wings of the Louvre that are occupied on one side by the ministry gallery. Then comes a short, bare space, badly paved with great blocks of stone and called the Place du Caronssel. Beyond its small arch of triumph that Napoleon once topped with booty from the Vatican begin the gardens of the Tuil-

Here there are orange trees in immense wooded tubs painted green, and ed with the saliva, without producing there is almost no grass at all. At its any symptoms of massen. — Washington beginning is a part of the Jardin des Star. Tuileries, which was only opened to the public in 1889, and it covers the ground where once stood the palace. Thence, seen through trees, through marble stat-utes and statuary of many kinds, an immense perspective slowly rises and gloriously terminates with the Arc de Triomphe. The details are ravishing, the grandeur; no other city on earth can show its like. West of the Tuileries gardens is the grand open space known as the Place de la Concorde, and after that comes the Champs Elysees, an elysian field where wide belts of varied shrubs are encircled with choicest flowers, where the grass spreads widely out here and there, and where great clumps of rhododendrons and lofty trees shrond buildings that are occupied as cafe concerts, restaurants, dioramas, a circus

and the Palais de l'Industrie The Champs Elysees was thus laid out in 1830, but the work were so well done that it looks as if they were always thus established. This garden park of street and public garden finishes at the Bond point, a circular open space, where several streets cross, and where there are fountains, beds of flowers and rich mansions. From the Rond point to the Place de l'Etoile, or triumphal march, where all is breadth, dignity and airiness, the avenue of the Champs Elysees is built up with private residences, though here and there a grocery, a carriage storeroom or a drugshop have crept in to mar the aristocratic bearing of the loveliest thoroughfare in Paris. On either side of the roadway stretches a row of trees, and these, turning around the arch of triumph, continue their way down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogue, which

leads to the park of that name.

It is a thoroughfare that grandly shows to what beauty avenue gardening can be brought. It was made entirely through private land, half the expense being borne by the state on condition that an iron railing of uniform design was to be constructed along the whole length of the road; that a strip of about 50 feet in breadth be left for the gardens etween this railing and the main road, and, further, that no kind of trade or manufacturing should be carried on in any of the buildings adjoining. The total length of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is 1,350 yards, and its width is 150. It consists of a central roadway 125 feet wide, of two asphalt sidewalks each 40 feet wide, of a "rotten row" for orseback riders, of two long pieces of arden with grass, shrubs, trees and lowers and of two bordering roads in

I cannot begin to tell you of all of the peauties of trees and shrubs and plants which Paris can boast of, much less can I describe in full those other promenades called the Bois de Vinceunes, the garden of the Buttes Chaumont, the Parc de Montsouris, etc. In all, Paris possesses

A SINGULAR CASE.

were called in consultation on a case apparently entirely new to the profession and for which explanations are not easily offered. A boy 6 years old, whose parents reside south of this city, one year ago suddenly lost his specel. Ind hearing, and after being treated by local physi-cians it was decided that he would be permanently deaf and dumb, although no functional trouble could be discovered and the organs were apparently perfect. Within a few weeks, however,

Two weeks ago he again became deaf and dumb. A closer examination than previously made showed no abnormal condition of the organs. Every test known to the profession was made, but not the slightest defect could be discovered. However, nothing could induce the lad to speak, and all noises, however sudden and unexpected, failed to attract his attention. A pistol fired close to his head did not startle him, and he appeared unconscious of everything around him unless it fell under his sight. When his attention was apparently engrossed by the pictures hanging from the walls, one of the physicians suddenly jumped to his side and shouted his name in stentorian tones, but he gave no evidence of hearing, and when objects were pointed out and questions asked he made no re-

A thorough examination was made for organic trouble, after which the physiians were forced to the conclusion that t was a case of complete suspension of the faculties of the mind, so far as sound and speech were concerned. They believe that the lad can both hear and speak, but that sound fails to make any impression on his mird; that a pistol shot, a voice or any other sound is con-veyed to his mind the same as in other persons, but that the mind has temporarily lost the power to distinguish between sounds, and therefore no impression is made upon it. Loss of voice, they further say, is but an incident to the loss of power of identity of sound. In all other respects the child is perfectly well. No treatment has been attempted. The physicians are inclined to believe that speech and hearing may return, like they did one year ago, as suddenly as they were lost.—Indianapolis Cor. Cin-

Perhaps there is nothing more peculiar about the Eskimoes of Point Barrow than their methods of using tobacco, which, of course, they procure from are occupied on one side by the ministry the whites. They know good from bad of finances, on the other by the National tobacco. When they get hold of a few plugs of commissary tobacco from a vessel of the United States navy, they show a marked appreciation of it. The habit of chewing the weed seems to be universal. Men, women and even unweamed children keep a quid, often of mormous size, constantly in the mouth. The juice is not spit out, but swallowany symptoms of nausea. - Washington

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